

# Middleletown

VOL. VII.

MIDDLETON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1874.

NO. 24.



# Transcript.

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Hotels, &c.  
NATIONAL HOTEL,  
Opposite R. R. Depot,  
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HAVING taken the above well-known house, I am prepared to accommodate my friends and the public generally in first-class style and at reasonable rates.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Sodas.

Patrons solicited. JACKSON BRIANT,  
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Oct 11-6mos

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At Townsend, Del.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

OPEN June 1st, 1874, will accommodate the travelling public and permanent boarders at very reasonable rates. The bar will at all times be stocked with choice wines, liquors, Tobacco and Sodas. Fine oysters in season. Hoping by strict attention to merit a liberal, share of the public patronage generally.

JAMES C. TOWNSEND,  
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AGENTS WANTED FOR  
"TELL IT ALL."

By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse, for 25 years wife of a Mormon High Priest. With an introduction by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Two years ago the author wrote a pamphlet on Polygamy which excited the Mormon newspapers to sneeringly incite her to write a book and "TELL IT ALL." Entitled men and women urged her to accept the challenge, and she did so. It is the only book on this subject ever written by a real Mormon woman. 625 pp. superbly illustrated and bound. It outsells all other books three to one. It takes like wildfire. \$100,000 will be sold. Agents, now is your opportunity. Our descriptive pamphlet, terms, &c., sent free to all. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

may 30-ly

HOT BED PLANTS.

FOR SALE—a superior lot of Hot Bed Plants of all varieties, transplanted in cold frames, and now ready for use, including 100,000 Sweet Potato Plants, of extra quality. Apply to  
GEORGE LOVELESS,  
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May 23-ly

## Select Poetry.

### THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

A sunset reverie; exhortation to the practice of Temperance, first of the Cardinal Virtues. Written in 1866.

By DR. ROB. MORRIS, LL. D.

Sero recusat ferre quod subtili jugum.—SENECA.  
[Too late he strives to escape the yoke to which  
has submitted.]

I stood beside the grave,  
The last and dreariest bed;  
One whom I knew in other days,  
Lie there amidst the dead.

His head towards the setting sun;  
For oh, his life and pilgrimage were done.

Twas evening's pensive hour,—  
The rich and painted west;

Had called earth's laborers,—weary ones,—

To home delights and rest;

Bird-songs and voices of the day

Had melted all in evening's hush away.

Then came a rush of memories past;

I seemed to see beside that grave

My friend of other days:

His beaming eye,—his generous band,—

The largest, brightest, readiest of our band.

I seemed to hear once more

His voice so full and free,—

My hand—my heart—my purse,—my life

Give from me to thee!

The scalding tears my grief confessed

While night and darkness settled o'er the west.

For oh, I thought me then

Of all his sad decline:

He fell from honor's topmost height,

The victim of our sin!

Yea, he, the generous and the brave,

Lay there dishonored in a Drunkard's grave!

Long years and hard he strove

Against the sun;

Wife, children, Brotherhood combined

To bear him kindly up,

And cheer him that leaned on his,

With which the unhappy drunkard has to do.

We plead by this and this: \*

We urged his plighted word;

We told him what a shameful tale

His story would afford:

We gathered 'round him all our band

And warned and threatened with a stern command.

In vain: too strong his chain—

Our cable-toe too weak!

That cursed thirst had burned his soul,

He would no warning take:

He broke the heart that leaned on his,

And brought himself, at last, at last, to this.

His sun went down at noon;

His life expired in spring;

His world undone, his column broke,—

A ruined, toothsome thing!

Expelled from Masonry, his grave

Nooubious of the ancient Art can have.

Turned away in tears;

The night had settled round;—

I heart, in express, touches nigh,

Then homeward thid, amidst the gloom,

And left my brother in the Drunkard's tomb!

• The Square and compass.

From the New York Times, Republican.

The Republican Party and the South.

Mr. Eaton, the newly-elected Senator of Connecticut, recently delivered an address to his fellow-citizens, in which he referred in a general way to his political opinions. These opinions are tolerably well known to everybody who has followed the course of politics with any attention, and it does not seem very probable that Mr. Eaton will make any change in them. He declared that he is now, "and always has been, and always would be, a State Rights Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school." He said, also, "First, first, the State of Connecticut, and then the Federal Union," which, of course, is essentially the position formerly taken by men like Gen. Lee. "I shall try," added Mr. Eaton, "to take away the Federal bayonets from our brothers in the South, so that every State in this land shall have the same right of local government, and the same exercise of it, as our State."

The "regulation" way of answering all this is to stick a label on Mr. Eaton's back certifying that he is a Bourbon and a copperhead, and to call attention to the fact that he was by no means "sound" on national issues during the war. But even after all this had been done, there would still remain a question in the background which will have to be met fairly in the face some day or other. The extreme length to which State Rights theories were pushed in 1860 and 1861, brought about a reaction, and that reaction has led many people to think that State Rights belong to the dead-and-gone class of questions, and that any man who talks about State Rights is sufficiently answered when he is called a "Bourbon." It is unnecessary to say to any intelligent reader that this view is a miserably shallow one, and that in reality the right of States to govern themselves is as dear to the people as ever it was. And it ought to be dear to them, for when they abandon it they will have utterly forsaken the system of government established under the Federal Constitution. They may set up something else in its place, which may be called by any name that may not please the persons then living; but it will not be the government designed by the founders of the Constitution. It may be a civil polity based upon parliamentary rule, or it may be a monarchy or a despotism; but it will no longer be a constitutional republic such as we have seen here for nearly a hundred years. We say, then, that when Mr. Eaton talks of the necessity of maintaining State Rights, and of giving the citizens of South Carolina the same freedom which the citizens of Connecticut enjoy, it is not enough to allege that he is a "copperhead," and to fling at him the missiles which darkened the air between 1861 and 1865. If the citizens of the South are living in a state

of the Democratic Party of the County of New Castle, State of Delaware.

As to Sheriff and Coroner—Rule 1.

On the first Saturday in June, at 12 o'clock, M., in each, and every year preceding a general election, the polls shall be opened in the several Hundreds of the County, and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M., on the second Saturday in May, preceding every Presidential election, whose duty shall be to select one 'Elector' for the State, and two delegates, with substitutes, to the next National Convention.

Rule 2—As to rules governing the Conventions.—In all conventions hereby authorized by the Democratic party, a majority of members present shall govern and nominate the candidates; but for the government of their proceedings, the rules of the House of Representatives of the State shall be adopted, so far as not inconsistent with the above.

The places of holding the election in the several Hundreds shall be selected by the Judges thereof, but shall be the usual places for such purposes, if practicable.

In case there be more than two candidates, a plurality throughout the County, shall nominate.

Rule 3—It shall be the duty of the Convention to nominate a Sheriff and Coroner.

Should either of these offices be vacant, the Convention shall proceed to fill the vacancy thus

created, in accordance with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10—As to alterations, amendments and suspension of rules.—These rules shall govern the Democratic party of the several Hundreds, in their primary meetings, and in all County and State Conventions, and shall not be altered, amended or suspended, except by the September Convention, which by number 3, is called.

Rule 11—As to Appearances Against Him.

The history of English law contains

far more startling judicial tragedies than

that to which this statute against murder

owed so much humane amendment as to

make the finding and positive identification

of the slain person essential to the

conviction of the murderer; and as the

same remarkable case had a peculiar

and social significance for the

young lovers of all times, who, in their

passionate devotion to each other, are

altogether too apt to disregard the

fortunes of everybody else in the world, it

would be naturally appropriate for modern

readers.

Rule 12—As to the election of

Judges of election for the several

Hundreds, which Judges, or a

majority thereof, upon a

polling, shall be chosen by the

several Hundreds, in their

primary meetings, and shall

not be altered, amended or

suspended, except by the September

Convention, which by number 3, is called.

Rule 13—As to the election of

Delegates to the several

Hundreds, in their

primary meetings, and shall

not be altered, amended or

suspended, except by the September

Convention, which by

## The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, EDITOR.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1874.

Thanks—Hon. Eli Salsbury has our thanks for a copy of his very able and excellent speech on the Civil Rights Bill in the U. S. Senate.

New York is getting to be an intensely disloyal city. A "gentlemanly defaulter" stands but a little better chance of escaping jail than a common chicken thief would.

The New York *World* and *Times* think Europe is on the eve of a tremendous war. If all the great wars that Europe has been on the eve of within the last ten or fifteen years, had taken place there wouldn't be much of the little continent left.

We invite the attention of our readers, especially of our Republican friends, to the able, convincing, manly article from the *New York Times* which we publish this week on our first page. Coming from such a source, the leading journal of the Republican party in the United States, it ought to carry with it great weight to the minds of the members of that party.

The Advertiser of Colorado.—On a suspension of the rules, the House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 170 to 65, passed the bill for the admission of Colorado as a state of the Union.

We cannot give, with certainty, just at present the number of inhabitants required to entitle a state to admission to the Union, or, which is the same thing, to a Representative in Congress, but unless the population of Colorado has grown with a rapidity never before equaled, it is not sufficiently large to entitle that Territory to become a state. The apportionment fixed upon by a recent Congress is not less than 120,000 for each Representative in Congress, at least. In 1870 the population of Colorado was less than 40,000. Of course it has not grown to 120,000 in less than four years. The action of Congress therefore is in direct opposition to their own law, and the admission of Colorado without sufficient population, can be placed upon no other ground than that on which Nevada was admitted: to secure two more Republican Senators and one more Republican Representative; as that Territory always goes Republican. This is the great "moral party" that boasts of the honesty of its intentions.

The County Meeting.—The Democratic meeting held at New Castle last Saturday was one of the largest, most enthusiastic, determined and respectable political bodies ever assembled for the purpose that called this one together. When contrasted with the motley crowd that gathered in the same place a few weeks ago, the Democracy of Delaware have great reason to be proud of their first meeting in the campaign of 1874. No mixture of races was seen in this, but officers, committees, speakers, audience, were all of the same race and the same color.

That difference of opinion on minor topics gave rise to frequent and, at times, heated discussion among the more active participants in the proceedings, the vast audience was orderly, and obeyed the rap of the President's gavel with a promptness and willingness, and submitted to his decisions with a readiness, seldom seen in bodies so large.

One of the most pleasing features of the meeting was the readiness with which the unsuccessful advocates of a measure acquiesced in the will of the majority, bequeathing a unanimity which, in the language of the orators of the day, will, if we be true to ourselves, inevitably carry everything before it at the approaching election, and inflict upon the enemies of our race and State such a defeat that they will never recover from it. From the "signs of the times" and the indications that are daily gathered there can be no doubt but that a very large majority of the voting population of New Castle favor the Democratic party, and if Democrats will do their duty and go to the polls and vote instead of remaining at home and allowing the election to go by default as they did in 1872, their success is as sure as human events can be.

Mr. LOFLAND AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—In the lower House of Congress on Monday, Ben. Butler renewed his motion for a suspension of the rules in order to take up the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill recently passed by the Senate. Thanks to eleven Republicans and two Liberals from the West and South, who voted with the Democrats, his motion did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote and consequently failed.

Though on former motion to take up this bill, Mr. Lofland, the Radical Representative whom the indifference of Democrats in 1872 suffered to be sent to Congress from Delaware, voted with his party in the affirmative, the Republican journals of the State have been most indignant in their attempt to prove that he is not in favor of it, but they assert that he is opposed to it. Not having seen a publication of the vote on the last motion, we do not know how Mr. Lofland did vote, but we know how he did not vote: *He did not vote against it.*

It is the sheerest nonsense for Republican gentlemen to assert that a man is hostile to a measure who thus acts in regard to it. When members of legislative bodies are opposed to measures they usually do what they can to defeat them. Did Mr. Lofland do so? On the contrary he, at one time, cast his ballot in favor of the bill to which he is said to be opposed, and at the next he either voted as he did before, or he did not vote at all. At all events he is not among the honored few of his party whose votes are recorded against this iniquitous bill. Had the thirteen Republicans who voted against the bill, voted on the other side, with their party, the necessary two-thirds would have been obtained, and then nothing but the vote of the President would have prevented the Civil Rights bill with all its disgusting and repugnant provisions from becoming a law.

Will the Republican papers still insist that Mr. Lofland is opposed to the Civil Rights Bill? He may be opposed to it, but he certainly has a very strange way of showing it. *Anecdote to the Late Lamented?* "Jim, does ye link Sambo's dead?" "I won't say dat, Mr. Cuff, but if I was a chicken an' dat dinner was in de yard I'd roast high, I would. Yer can draw deiference?" So, if the Civil Rights bill is to be brought up again, as it undoubtedly will next session, we would rather not trust Mr. Lofland, or any other republican; and so, if we are not vastly deceived, the people will think next full.

## Democratic County Meeting.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

Appointment of the County Executive Committee, Judges of Nomination Election, etc.

NOMINATION ELECTION FOR SHERIFF AND CORONER FIXED FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic County Meeting held at New Castle last Saturday was one of the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious political assemblies ever convened in the ancient burgh. The morning train carried a good number of Delegates from Appoquinimink and St. Georges, their number increasing at almost every station until they reached New Castle. At half past one P. M. the train from New Castle, W. M. D. had arrived, bringing a large number of "good men to the cause," spelling the already large assembly to a vast crowd, and marching up the street, headed by the Amphion Band of New Castle, to the inspiring music of "Hail Columbia Happy Land," they filed into the Court House, filling it to its utmost standing capacity. George Gray, the chairman of the county meeting then called the assembly to order in the following short but excellent address:

Fellow Citizens:—In calling this meeting to order I cannot refrain from congratulating the Democracy of Delaware upon the bright skies which look up from our political horizon. The sun which is even now struggling through the clouds, will not long remain a stranger to our political sun which shall dawn upon us at the ideal of next November. (Applause.)

It seems to me as I look upon this assemblage, composed of the yeomanry of the county, that our hearts are actuated by one common impulse for the success of the time-honored principle of the great Democratic party. That is, to defend the rights of the colored and aged, the poor and dead, and tried in vain to have, but which now re-announced and revived, is stronger than ever in the hearts of the people. Our doctrines are being re-asserted and vindicating themselves as the true and cardinal principles of our great government. (Applause.)

One fact cannot be gainsayed. The Democratic majority of the white citizens of the State, while the majority of the white people of the United States are members of the same party. These are facts from which all can take encouragement, for they tell us that the great party can die as long as there are white principles to maintain. It is the maintenance of these principles which has saved our own loved State from the hands of the Slaveholders under African rule, and there is no cause to doubt that all who are opposed to the Africanization of Delaware will come into our ranks and help in our coming campaign.

At the close of Mr. Gray's address a temporary organization was formed by the selection, on motion of N. Williams, of John P. Cochran, Esq., of Georgetown, as chairman; John B. Cooper, of Middletown, and C. P. Johnson of N. B. McIntire, of Wilmington, as secretaries. The appointment of a committee on Permanent Organization to consist of one from each Hundred was then made by Jof. S. Roberts. The motion prevailed and the chair, assisted by special request by gentlemen from the different Hundreds, was given to the following committee:—Brandywine Hd., John O'Byrne; Wilmington City, Jas. P. Hayes; Christiana, Wm. R. Kilgore; New Castle, Wm. Herbert; Mill Creek, Rich. G. Fisher; White Clay Creek, Jas. H. Ray; Red Lion, Alex. Biddle; Pencader, Jas. C. Biggs; St. Georges, H. A. Nowland; Appoquinimink, Alex. Deekyn.

A little ripple was created here through a mistake in regard to the member of the committee from Appoquinimink, Samuel Townsend, Esq., having heard his name pronounced, understood that he was the member but on being informed of the mistake referred it to his son, thinking that he was the member, but he was not a desirable one, but he "didn't like the way it was done as it was cracked of wire pulling and he was opposed to anything of that kind."

On motion of Geo. Gray, Esq., a committee of one from each Hundred was appointed to report nominations for a county Executive Committee.

The committee were as follows: Jas. P. Hayes, Wilmington; Geo. S. Franklin, Jas. H. Hanby; Wilmington; Geo. C. Ward; Christiana; Noris Wilson; Mill Creek; John B. Barker; White Clay Creek; James Springer; Red Lion; Dr. E. Worrell; Pencader; David Foard; St. Georges, Nath. Williams; Appoquinimink, D. C. Rose.

Dr. Swifth Chandler then moved that the above committee be instructed to report the names of three gentlemen from each Hundred for the Executive Committee instead of one here-to-fore. This was violently opposed by Mr. Townsend, who thought the increase would be no advantage. It was advocated by Geo. Gray and sustained by the meeting. Mr. Townsend then moved that the nomination be limited to one from each Hundred.

Mr. Hayes then moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a rule, similar to the resolution adopted by the meeting, the September convention. Adopted, and committee appointed as follows: John O'Byrne, Brandywine; Jas. P. Hayes, Wilmington; Marshall Chandler, Christiana; Joshua B. Barker, Mill Creek; Wm. Dean, White Clay Creek; John H. Rodney, New Castle; Dr. E. Worrell, Red Lion; James Nicholson, Pencader; Jas. C. Biggs; St. Georges; Sand, Townsend, Appoquinimink.

The following resolution was then offered by Wm. Dean:

Resolved, That the city of Wilmington be allowed twenty delegates to the county convention, or two delegates from each of the ten wards.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

John O'Byrne was then called for and entered the hall in a short and stout address, in which he used the almost unanimous and hearty language in the party, advising that all difficulties be fought out in convention and that we go to the polls in solid array and "utterly rout the enemies of our race, horse, foot and dragoons."

Letter from New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., JUNE 8th, 1874.

Dear Transcript:—

The presences here, on Saturday, of your editor makes it unnecessary for me to describe the incidents of the late interesting, rousing meeting of the Democrats of this county.

The large crowd in attendance, its high respectability in point of character, its intense enthusiasm, its prompt and energetic dispatch of business; its concise, clear and unequivocal enunciation of principles; the eloquence of the speakers, who, in some instances, were so prolific of ideas, that notwithstanding a wonderful command and use of language, their words, in the vain attempt to appropriate them, were often lost in the general roar of applause; the display of the "proficiency" of our speakers, which is indeed secondary and unimportant, there is no longer a reason for the existence of an agricultural fair, and, by a wise law of nature, even salt won't save it.

Middletown is situated in the very heart of the richest agricultural region of this State and one of the richest anywhere. It is in the midst of the great wheat belt, and the grain crop is the largest and most valuable. The great number of farms, and there is no reason why an annual exhibition of farm and orchard products, and of the constantly improving stock of our farmers should not be so attractive as to never become secondary to other attractions, and the distance of the exhibition from this city will contribute to this result by making it all the more necessary to keep it specially in view to the country people in our vicinity.

We cordially wish the new enterprise success, and we doubt not it will achieve it, if those managing it will keep uppermost the idea that it is to be an agricultural exhibition which farmers are to control and manage, and will discourage the tendency to make it a mere horse-race, which

understanding that every battery would henceforth be turned against the common enemy—these and more will be so much better described by Mr. Reynolds than I can explain them, that I will not do so.

There is one subject, however, in connection with that really pleasant meeting that I shall beg for space to discuss, briefly. The motion to indefinitely postpone the 4th article of the platform reported by the committee was made by a gentleman for whom I entertain the highest respect. I am fully conscious of his well-deserved reputation for integrity and honesty, and, as far as the extent of his knowledge and the soundness of his judgment, and of the maturity and thoroughness of his information, and of the accuracy of his conclusions, I have no doubt that his conclusions upon that important subject.

The 4th Article simply demands "the repeal of the tax on the circulation of the State Statutes."

The right of the States to administer their government in their own way, subject only to the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution, strictly construed in favor of the States.

2. A right for revenue only.

3. An irredeemable currency is the fruitful parent of public and private extravagance and dishonesty, and should be remedied at once by wise legislation.

4. The repeal of the tax imposed by the United States on the circulation of the State Statutes.

5. Such amendments to the constitution of our State as shall provide for increased representation of this county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and the election of Representatives and members of the Levy Court by districts.

6. Economy and honesty in the administration of the State Governments.

7. We believe in the superiority of the white race, and regard any attempt to effect social equality by legislative or other coercive measures as fraught with danger to our institutions, and to the best interests of both races.

8. We believe in the right of the people to have the franchise.

9. We believe in the Democratic party to that party.

10. We believe in the right of the State to do good work in all kinds of grain, and with any kind of power, from 2 or 3-horse tread, 4 or 6-horse power.

11. It separates the straw from the grain perfectly.

12. The oscillating movement of the Corrugated Shakers makes its separating the simplest and most complete of any machine in the market.

13. It has no beaters or beaters. It will not throw over or waste grain, on account of an Improved Straw Agitator.

14. The Riddles are constructed differently from any other machine in the market.

15. The motion of the Fan, the manner in which the grain strikes the Riddles, makes its cleaning grain entirely free from straw, &c., and perfectly fit for market.

16. It has an Adjustable Concave and Feeder Duster, which protects the feeder from dust.

17. The machine is built only two, is easily handled, and runs lighter than any other machine built, doing the same amount of work.

18. These machines are built of the best material, are well finished, strong and durable. When parts wear out, we will replace them.

19. We claim for the DIAMOND STATE SEPARATOR: Simplicity, Durability and Capacity to do good work in all kinds of grain, and with any kind of power, from 2 or 3-horse tread, 4 or 6-horse power.

20. We claim for the DIAMOND STATE SEPARATOR: Simplicity, Durability and Capacity to do good work in all kinds of grain, and with any kind of power, from 2 or 3-horse tread, 4 or 6-horse power.

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# The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Advertisements of 10 lines or less will be inserted twice for \$1.00, and 25 cents for each additional insertion. Business cards, \$10 per year. One-quarter of a column, 3 months, \$8; one-half, \$15; one-third, \$25. One-third of a column, 3 months, \$16; one-half, \$30; one year, \$50. One column, one year, \$100. Business Locals, 10 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Obituaries charged for at regular advertising rates.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1874.

## Local and State Affairs.

### Lecture on the Great Pyramid.

On Friday night last, Dr. Robert Morris delivered his most interesting and entertaining lecture on the construction and mysteries of the great pyramid of Egypt, in the Town Hall of Middletown, to a large and attentive audience.

The lecturer expressed himself highly gratified at seeing so large an audience attend so dry an entertainment as a scientific lecture, and promised to make it as attractive as possible. Dr. Morris was accompanied by Prof. Kelly, who engaged to exhibit stereoscopic views of various places and scenes in and around the pyramids and ruins of ancient works in Egypt, but for some unfortunate cause the light used was so very weak that the pictures upon the canvas were entirely too dim, so much so that many objects of interest which the Doctor sought to explain to his hearers could not be seen at all or so imperfectly as to give but little satisfaction.

Dr. M. gave us many hints of most valuable information entirely new to most of us and all the more interesting because it spoke from actual personal observation and experience.

Below we give the compilation of dates, measurements, etc., promised by Dr. M. to the readers of the Transcript:

**THE GREAT PYRAMID.**—By Robt. Morris LL. D.—By the courtesy of the editor of the Transcript, I note down, for the information of those who may desire to preserve the main facts in my Pyramid Lecture, the following measurements:

The Great Pyramid of Cheops is four square: the sides stand exactly with the cardinal points of the compass. Each side was 764 feet in length, and was divided into 365 parts (with a fraction over) corresponding exactly with the days of the year. The surface covered by the building was about thirteen acres. It stands upon a range of hills 125 feet in height. The height of the pyramid was 484 feet, but reduced now, by throwing off the upper stones, to 454 feet. Originally it ran up to a point, and was capped with smooth, shining blocks of white marble, on which was inscribed, in hieroglyphics, the history of the building. But now there is a level place on top 30 feet square, and the casing stones are entirely removed. The amount of building stone employed in the construction is about seven million tons. The material is chiefly limestone from the quarries of Mokattam, about twelve miles distant, but there are some large blocks of granite employed in certain portions of the central parts of the building. The stones are ordinarily from six to eight feet long, and from two to four feet high. There are 202 tiers of these stones, all of which run level clear through the pyramid.

There are only eight rooms in the building, of which one is large. The lowest one is found 102 feet below the base of the building. This is called the Prince's Chamber. It has a well in the centre, now choked up, supposed originally to have been 80 feet deep.

The next chamber is 172 feet above the Prince's Chamber, and 70 feet from the base of the pyramid. The next is 70 feet above the second. Then there are five small chambers, one above the other, about twelve feet apart.

To enter the building we go 90 feet to the North side, near the centre, and climb to the sixteenth course of stone, about 50 feet in perpendicular height. The entrance is by a passage way sloping downward at an angle of about 26 degrees. The passage is 41 inches wide and 47 high, lined with smooth marble. It leads to the underground chamber; also, by a forked passage, upward at the same angle, to the other two chambers.

There are no inscriptions or hieroglyphics upon any part of the building except a few painted on the ends of stones in the quarry to designate their proper place in the pyramid. Everything in the building: the joints, sizes, qualities and fittings of stones, was thoroughly calculated, beforehand, to maxims of economy connected with efficiency for some great purpose.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

The Northern Sunday School Institute of New Castle Presbytery will hold its 34 session in the First Presbyterian Church of Middletown on Thursday and Friday of next week, 18th and 19th inst. The first meeting will be held at half past two o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Judging from the character of the programme a pleasant and profitable time may be expected. Hon. Wm. F. Purnell, President of Delaware College, will act as chairman. Among the speakers for the occasion are Col. Theo. Hyatt of the Penn. Mil. Academy, at Chester, Dr. Robt. Morris, L. D. of the Holy Land Exploration Society, Rev. J. M. P. Ots, Rev. G. J. Porter and several others. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of Sunday Schools to attend. All are welcome.

### A Great Opportunity.

You can get a good Working Suit  
For Seven Dollars-and-a-Half.

You can get a Boy's Suit  
From Five Dollars upwards.

You can get Children's Play Suits  
From Three Dollars upwards.

You can get good Business Suits  
Of fancy Casimires, very low.

You can get Dress Suits and Clothing,  
Of every kind, unequalled in quality—and

You can get an immense assortment

To see the last, at the lowest prices,  
at BENNETT & CO., Tower Hall, 515 Market St., Philadelphia. Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

### Reading Room.

All persons favorable to organizing a free reading room in the town of Middletown, are earnestly requested to meet in the office of J. Thos. Budd, Esq., on Monday evening next, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

J. R. Hall, N. Burris, L. C. Matlack,  
W. J. Lingo, J. O. Mead, S. B. Kelley,  
A. G. Cox, H. A. Wood, P. D. Biles,  
S. M. Reynolds, J. T. Budd, J. B. Roberts,  
E. Reynolds, John Patton, M. N. Willits,  
J. B. Clarkson, D. L. Dunning, J. M. Cox,  
G. E. Hukill, Jno. Chamberlin.

### Minor Topics.

The rattle of Mr. E. R. Cochran's mower a short distance from town sounds very much like harvest.

A little boy, son of Wm. Guyer, of New Castle, was killed on the railroad, last Saturday, while playing about the cars.

The mosquitoes were so thick, in the early part of this week, that it almost seemed as if Middletown had changed places with Dover or Seaford.

Bishop Lee delivered an address on the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the P. E. church, before the conference, in session at Seaford, last week. We will publish it next week.

The game of base ball played between a Georgia (Md.) nine and a Middletown nine at the former place on Monday last resulted in a victory for the Marylanders by a score of 40 for them to 38 for the Delawareans.

Prof. Wood, of the Middletown Academy, gave his usual picnic to the students of that institution last Wednesday. No doubt they had a good time, notwithstanding they got caught in the rain in the evening.

Dr. Robt. Morris delivered an address, similar to the one he gave us in the Presbyterian church at Newark, last Sunday night, to a crowded house composed of the congregations of the Presbyterian and M. E. churches.

The usual picnic of the Presbyterian Sunday school took place yesterday. As the day was a pleasant one and the affair was under the management of Mr. D. L. Dunning, superintendent, and his thoroughly competent corps of lady assistants we'll be had a tip-top time. Hope so anyhow.

Dr. Morris, whose previous lectures here, were received so favorably by our people will address the congregations of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Odessa in the morning and afternoon of Sunday the 21st inst., and of the Forest Presbyterian church of Middletown on the evening of the same day. Subject at Middletown, "The seven churches of Asia."

A young man from Odessa is anxious to know that Middletown cannot raise nine persons to be their club playing ball. His wager is \$25. Now shall it be said that our "boys" are afraid to accept this bet? He, probably, does not know that Middletown has always beaten Odessa severely, and never thought it much to do either.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. R. M. & W. T. Cox of Norristown, Pa., committed suicide by taking laudanum, in Wilmington, last Saturday. She was about 60 years old.

On Tuesday night a woman was found dead in a room house in Wilmington. Suspicions of foul play were at first aroused but an inquest was held and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from overdrinking.

The women's temperance war now raging in different parts of the country, particularly in the west, with such unparalleled success, recommends for persons who claim whisky a necessity for medicinal purposes, use Green's August Flower which contains no intoxicating spirits.

It is a gentle liqueur and a cure for Drapier's Liver Complaint, Gastric Indigestion, Gout, Sore Stomach, Sick Headache, coming up of the food after eating, purifies the Blood and System. Just what is needed in the Spring of the year by everybody. Try it. Sold by Chamberlain, druggist, Middletown, Del.; H. P. Baker, Odessa, and E. W. Jester, St. Georges.

Highest cash price paid for WOOL by J. C. Naudain, for account of Jos. Ringgold & Co.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

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### Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.

### Delaware Division Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, May 25th, 1874. (Sundays excepted.) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.		NORTHWARD.	
Passenger, Mixed.	A. M. P. M.	Passenger, Mixed.	A. M. P. M.
8:30 5 15 11 30	Philadelphia	1:15 6 10 11 30	Philadelphia
7:30 2:45 7:30	Baltimore	8:30 9:45 10:30	Baltimore
10:10 12:55	Wilmington	10:15 11:40 12:55	Wilmington
10:20 6:45	Del. Junction	10:07 4:32	Del. Junction
10:32 6:55 1:20	New Castle	9:55 10:15 11:30	New Castle
10:35 7:05	Wilmington	10:10 11:40	Wilmington
10:45 7:05	Bear	9:41 4:06	Bear
10:50 7:11	Rodney	9:35 3:59	Rodney
10:55 7:11	Woodside	9:30 3:59	Woodside
11:07 7:31	Mt. Pleasant	9:19 3:43 8:35	Mt. Pleasant
11:25 7:51	Midway	9:33 8:20	Midway
11:34 7:52	Wilmington	9:43 8:15	Wilmington
11:39 8:07	Blackbird	3:05 4:42	Blackbird
11:45 8:15	Green Spring	8:34 2:55 7:31	Green Spring
11:53 8:21 3:14	Playford	8:24 2:49 7:21	Playford
12:01 8:26	Wilmington	8:21 2:49 7:06	Wilmington
12:06 8:43	Moorestown	8:14 2:31 6:14	Moorestown
12:24 8:46 3:52	Dover	8:04 2:20 6:34	Dover
12:32 8:50 4:04	Wilmington	7:56 2:15 6:06	Wilmington
12:40 9:02	Woodside	7:49 2:00 6:02	Woodside
12:45 9:07	Canterbury	7:43 1:53 5:52	Canterbury
12:50 9:14	Wilmington	7:38 1:48 5:47	Wilmington
1:04 9:29 4:55	Murrlington	7:25 1:40 5:20	Murrlington
1:15 9:38 5:07	Farmington	7:08 1:15 4:55	Farmington
1:20 9:45 5:15	Wilmington	6:53 1:05 4:45	Wilmington
1:37 10:00 5:40	Bridgeville	6:48 12:52 4:29	Bridgeville
1:58 10:18 6:07	Seaford	6:30 12:34 3:43	Seaford
2:12	Lauder	6:15 12:15 3:12	Lauder
2:25	Delmar	6:00 12:00 2:45	Delmar

### Summer Arrangement.

1874.

DAILY TRIPS TO PHILADELPHIA.

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1874, the steamer "MAJOR REYBOLD," Capt. P. Reybold, will

Leave Salem at 6:30 a.m. (Sunday excepted) 6:00

" Delaware City, 6:40

" New Castle, 7:05

" Penns Grove, 7:53

" Chester, 8:45

Returning, leave Arch St. Wharf, P. M.

Philadelphia, 2:30

Chester, 3:00

Penns Grove, 4:15

New Castle, 5:00

Delaware City, 5:25

Fare from Salem, Del. City, and New Castle to Philadelphia, 50 cents.

Excursion Tickets, to return same day, 15¢

Fare from Penns Grove to Phila., 30¢

Excursion Tickets, to return same day, 50¢

Fare from Chester to Philadelphia, 20¢

Stages for St. Georges, McDonough and Odessa, Del., with the steamer at Delaware City, Fare \$1.00.

Stage for Sharpstown and Woodstown connects with steamer at Penns Grove. Fare 75¢.

Stage for Allowaystown connects with steamer at Salem. Fare 75¢.

Stages for Wilmington connect at New Castle. Freight at low rates.

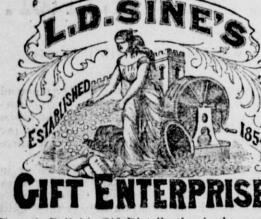
All lost goods must be reported to the captain within 3 days. [June 6-ly]

For Sassafras River.

THE steamer "TRUMPETER" will, on and after Monday, June 8th, leave Georgetown at 7 a.m., Bush Neck at 10 a.m., and all the intermediate landings on the route one hour earlier than her previous sailing in Baltimore at 1 p.m. Returning, will leave Baltimore at her usual hour—10½ a.m.

We sincerely trust that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the steamer Trumpeter, her patrons, and the public generally, may never grow less; for the perpetuation of which we will ever be striving for your very best.

W.M. CUNDIFF, Capt.



The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

\$100,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

44th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Saturday, July 4th, 1874.

Grand Capital Prize, \$1,000 in Gold.

One Prize, \$5,000 in Silver.

Five Prizes \$1,000

Five Prizes \$500

Ten Prizes \$100

EACH IN

Greenbacks!

Blankets, Comfortables, Coverlids,

Lap Robes, Horse Covers, Home-made Kersey Suits, men's and boys' Overcoats and CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

And Satinets, all-wool and cotton-warp Kerseys from 45 to 90 cents per yard.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Gum Boots, Overshoes and Arctics, men's Fur Gloves, Caps and Capes, Ladies' Sable and Ermine Muffs,

Number Girls, 10,000. Tickets Limited to 40,000.

Agents Wanted to sell Tickets to whom

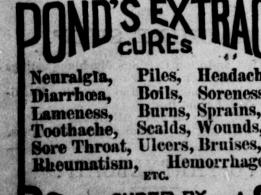
Liberals will be paid. Single Tickets \$2.00; Two Tickets \$10.00; Twelve Tickets \$20.00; Twenty-five Tickets \$40.00.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,

161 W. FIFTH St.

May 29—1.



PLANTS.

A LARGE LOT OF ALL THE BEST KINDS

OF

Cabbage, Tomato, and other Plants.

July 6-ly

E. R. COCHRAN.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

### To the Public.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with

care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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